

REMARKS

Claim amendments

Claims 1 and 12 have been amended to recite that the "time-varying vector" represents "the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface". This amendment is supported by the specification as filed, in particular figure 4 and the corresponding portion of the specification. Also, the language of claims 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19-24 has been clarified. No new matter has been added.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C §102

Claims 1-9, 12-20 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,792,165 to Silverbrook et al. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Rejection of claim 1

In page 2 of the action, the Examiner asserts that Silverbrook teaches "*measuring a time vector representing the movement of the device with respect to the surface (col.20, lines 36-67 and col. 21, lines 1-2) and initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement thereby measuring the absolute position of the vector and thus the time-varying absolute position of the device (col.42, lines 17-60; col.44, lines 22-67 and col.45, lines 1-5)*".

However, the Applicant notes that, on col. 44, lines 46-49, Silverbrook teaches "*Pen actions relative to a surface are captured as a series of strokes. A stroke consists of a sequence of time-stamped pen positions on the surface, initiated by a pen-down event and completed by the subsequent pen-up event.*" The Applicant submits that measuring strokes, or sequences of known positions, as taught by Silverbrook, cannot be deemed to suggest measuring a vector representing a relative movement, in particular not "*measuring a time-varying vector representing the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface*" as recited in claim 1.

Further, since the strokes of Silverbrook clearly have known position and need no

position initialization, the Applicant submits that Silverbrook actually teaches away from *"initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement"* as recited in claim 1.

The Applicant also notes that, in column 47, lines 1-21, Silverbrook teaches measuring a relative motion vector with accelerometers, but rules out an initialization of said motion vector with any absolute position measurement (see for example column 47, lines 8-13: *"Each location tag ID can then identify an object of interest rather than a position on the surface. For example, if the object is a user interface input element (e.g. a command button), then the tag ID of each location tag within the area of the input element can directly identify the input element."*), and therefore teaches away from *"initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement"* as recited in claim 1.

In view of the above, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over Silverbrook. Should the Examiner disagree, Applicants respectfully request him to clearly and specifically point out where Silverbrook discloses a combination of *"measuring a time-varying vector representing the relative movement of the device... and initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement"*, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.104(c)(2).

Rejection of claim 2

The above arguments pertaining to claim 1 can be used to show that Silverbrook teaches away from *"measuring the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface and thereby calculating a time-varying motion vector representing the movement of the device with respect to the surface; and calculating the absolute location of the stroke with respect to the surface on the basis of at least one measurement of the absolute position in combination with the time-varying motion vector"* as recited in claim 2, and the Applicant therefore respectfully submits that claim 2 is patentable over Silverbrook.

Rejection of claims 12 and 13

The above arguments pertaining to claim 1 can be used to show that Silverbrook teaches away from a device comprising *"a second measuring device arranged to determine a*

time-varying vector representing the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface; processing means adapted to initialise the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement and output a signal representing the absolute position of the vector and thus the time-varying absolute position of the device” as recited in claim 12, or from a device comprising “a second measuring device arranged to measure the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface and output a time-varying motion vector representing the movement of the device with respect to the surface; and processing means adapted to calculate the absolute location of the stroke with respect to the surface on the basis of the at least one measurement of the absolute position in combination with the measurement of the time-varying motion vector” as recited in claim 13. The Applicant therefore respectfully submits that claims 12 and 13 are patentable over Silverbrook.

Rejection of claims 3-9, 14-20 and 23.

Claims 3-9 and 20, 23 depend directly or indirectly on claim 1, and claims 14-19 depend on claim 12. The Applicant submits that claims 3-9, 14-20 and 23 are patentable over Silverbrook at least in view of their dependency.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C §103

Claims 10 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverbrook in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,741,335 to Kinrot et al. The Applicant respectfully disagrees, and submits that the Examiner fails to point out where Kinrot discloses “*measuring at least one absolute position of the device with respect to the surface*” and “*initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement*” as recited in claim 1.

In view of the above, the Applicant respectfully submits that neither Silverbrook nor Kinrot disclose measuring a relative movement vector and initializing the position of the vector based on a measured absolute position, and in particular “*measuring at least one absolute position of the device with respect to the surface*;

measuring a time-varying vector representing the relative movement of the device with respect to the surface; and

initialising the position of vector to the at least one absolute position measurement thereby measuring the absolute position of the vector and thus the time-varying absolute position of the device" as recited in claim 1. The Applicant therefore submits that no combination of Silverbrook and Kinrot would disclose or suggest the above-recited steps, and submits that claim 1 is patentable over Silverbrook in view of Kinrot.

Claims 10 and 11 depend directly on claim 1. The Applicant submits that claims 10 and 11 are patentable over Silverbrook in view of Kinrot at least with regard to their dependency on claim 1.

Allowable subject matter

The Applicant acknowledges the Examiner's indication of allowability as to claims 21, 22 and 24 if rewritten in independent form. However, the Applicant respectfully submits that claims 21, 22 and 24 depend directly on claim 1, and are patentable over the cited art at least in view of their dependency.

* * *

In view of the above, the Applicant submits that the application is now in condition for allowance and respectfully urges the Examiner to pass this case to issue.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required or credit overpayment to deposit account no. 08-2025. In particular, if this response is not timely filed, the Commissioner is authorized to treat this response as including a petition to extend the time period pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) requesting an extension of time of the number of months necessary to make this response timely filed and the petition fee due in connection therewith may be charged to deposit account no. 08-2025.

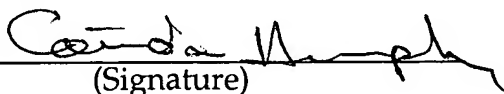
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February 14, 2005

(Date of Transmission)

Corinda Humphrey

(Name of Person Transmitting)



(Signature)

February 14, 2005

(Date)

Respectfully submitted,



Robert Popa
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 43,010
LADAS & PARRY
5670 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 2100
Los Angeles, California 90036
(323) 934-2300 voice
(323) 934-0202 facsimile
rpopa@ladasparry.com